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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/829,737	04/10/2001	Chad A. Schoettger	SMQ-064 (P5765)	9630

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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, THANH T	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2144	

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/829,737	SCHOETTGER, CHAD A.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tammy T. Nguyen	2144	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *(3)* MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *April 13, 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *10 April 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

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Detailed Office Action

1. This action is in response to the action filed on April 13, 2006.

2. Claims **1-23** are presented for reexamination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weinberg et al., (hereinafter Weinberg) U.S. Patent No. 6,549,944 in view of Chung et al., (hereinafter Chung) U.S. Patent No. 6,012,090.

5. As to claim 1, Weinberg discloses the invention substantially as claimed, Weinberg teaches including a method comprising the steps of: providing a web page with a first and second embedded software facility, said first embedded software facility including a reference to a source of computer-

executable code for determining in a web browser (Fig.11, proxy 94, see col.23, lines 51-60); said second embedded software facility including a reference to a source of computer-executable code, receiving a request for said web page from a web browser (fig.12, and col.23, lines 50-67); and forwarding said web page to said web browser in response to said request (fig.12, F,G, and H). However, does not explicitly disclose a trust proxy setting. In the same field of endeavor, Chung discloses (e.g., client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association). Chung discloses a trust proxy (see Chung fig.3, proxy setting 138, and col.9, lines 20-37) (a proxy server may send back a default page with error message if it fails a connection with site requested.

6. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time invention was made to have incorporated Chung's teachings of a client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association with the teaching s of Weinberg to have a trust proxy setting because it would have provided a specific functions that can improved techniques for accessing information over the internet.

7. As to claim 2, Weinberg teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said computer-executable code referenced by said first embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from said web page (Fig.11).

8. As to claim 4, Weinberg discloses the invention substantially as claimed, Weinberg teaches including a method comprising the steps of: providing a web browser, said web browser stored on an electronic client device

interfaced with said network, said web browser including settings for network connections (Fig.11, 170 connect to 110 Internet); retrieving a web page with said web browser, said web page including a first and second software facility stored therein, said first software facility including a reference to a source of computer-executable code for determining the trust proxy setting in said web browser (see fig.25, and col.23, line 45 to col.24, line 56); retrieving the code for said first software facility, and determining in the network settings of said web browser by executing the code for said first software facility (fig.12, see col.23, line 45 to col.24, line 56). However, does not explicitly disclose a trust proxy setting. In the same field of endeavor, Chung discloses (e.g., client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association). Chung discloses a trust proxy (see Chung fig.3, proxy setting 138, and col.9, lines 20-37) (a proxy server may send back a default page with error message if it fails a connection with site requested.

9. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time invention was made to have incorporated Chung's teachings of a client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association with the teaching s of Weinberg to have a trust proxy setting because it would have provided a specific functions that can improved techniques for accessing information over the internet.

10. As to claim 5, Weinberg discloses the invention substantially as claimed, Weinberg teaches wherein said the execution of the code referenced by said first software facility causes the trust proxy setting of said browser to be

displayed to a user of said electronic client device as part of a notification that is not enabled (fig.12). However, does not explicitly disclose a trust proxy setting. In the same field of endeavor, Chung discloses (e.g., client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association). Chung discloses a trust proxy (see Chung fig.3, proxy setting 138, and col.9, lines 20-37) (a proxy server may send back a default page with error message if it fails a connection with site requested.

11. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time invention was made to have incorporated Chung's teachings of a client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association with the teaching s of Weinberg to have a trust proxy setting because it would have provided a specific functions that can improved techniques for accessing information over the internet.

12. As to claim 8, Weinberg teaches the invention as claimed, wherein both said first and second software facilities are Java applets (Script in col.23).

13. As to claim 9, Weinberg teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said computer-executable code referenced by said first embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from said web page (fig.12).

14. As to claim 11, Weinberg discloses the invention substantially as claimed, Weinberg teaches including a method for executing applets, said method comprising the steps of: providing a web browser, said web browser stored on an electronic client device interfaced with said network, said web browser including settings for network connections (Fig.3, and col.10, lines 1-10);

providing a first applet and second applet stored on a web page accessible over said network, said first applet including a reference to a source of computer-executable code for determining in said web browser (see fig.11, and col.24, line 56 to col.25, line16); retrieving said web page with said web browser, said web browser initiating execution of said first applet (see fig.12, C, D, E); and determining the trust proxy setting in the network settings of said web browser as a result of the execution of said first applet (fig.12). However, does not explicitly disclose a trust proxy setting. In the same field of endeavor, Chung discloses (e.g., client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association). Chung discloses a trust proxy (see Chung fig.3, proxy setting 138, and col.9, lines 20-37) (a proxy server may send back a default page with error message if it fails a connection with site requested.

15. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time invention was made to have incorporated Chung's teachings of a client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association with the teaching s of Weinberg to have a trust proxy setting because it would have provided a specific functions that can improved techniques for accessing information over the internet.

16. As to claim 12, Weinberg discloses the invention substantially as claimed, Weinberg teaches wherein said first applet displays to a user of said web browser as part of a notification that said trust proxy setting is not enabled (see col.24, line 56 to col.35, line 16). However, does not explicitly disclose a

trust proxy setting. In the same field of endeavor, Chung discloses (e.g., client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association). Chung discloses a trust proxy (see Chung fig.3, proxy setting 138, and col.9, lines 20-37) (a proxy server may send back a default page with error message if it fails a connection with site requested.

17. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time invention was made to have incorporated Chung's teachings of a client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association with the teaching s of Weinberg to have a trust proxy setting because it would have provided a specific functions that can improved techniques for accessing information over the internet.

18. As to claim 13, Weinberg teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said applets are Java applets (fig.12).

19. As to claim 16, Weinberg teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the code for said first applet is stored at a remote location from said web page (Fig.11).

20. As to claim 17, Weinberg discloses the invention substantially as claimed, Weinberg teaches including in a computer network, a first and second medium holding computer-executable instructions for a method, said method comprising the steps of: providing a web page with a first and second embedded software facility, said first embedded software facility including a reference to code stored in said first medium, said first medium holding computer-executable code for determining in a web browser, said second embedded software facility including a reference to code stored in said second

medium (see fig.11, and col.24, line 56 to col.25, line16); receiving a request for said web page from a web browser; and forwarding in response to said request said web page (see fig.12). However, does not explicitly disclose a trust proxy setting. In the same field of endeavor, Chung discloses (e.g., client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association). Chung discloses a trust proxy (see Chung fig.3, proxy setting 138, and col.9, lines 20-37) (a proxy server may send back a default page with error message if it fails a connection with site requested.

21. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time invention was made to have incorporated Chung's teachings of a client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association with the teaching s of Weinberg to have a trust proxy setting because it would have provided a specific functions that can improved techniques for accessing information over the internet.

22. As to claim 18, Weinberg, teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said first medium is located remotely from said web page storage location (fig.11).

23. As to claim 20, Weinberg teaches the invention as claimed, wherein both said first medium and said second medium are located remotely from said web page (fig.11).

24. Claims 3, 10, 19, and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weinberg et al., (hereinafter Weinberg) U.S. Patent No.

6,549,944 and Chung et al., (hereinafter Chung) U.S. Patent No. 6,012,090 further in view of Ingrassia, Jr et al., (hereinafter Ingrassia, Jr) U.S. Patent No. 6,035,332.

25. As to claim 3, Weinberg, and Chung do not teach the invention as claimed, wherein said computer-executable code referenced by said second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from said web page. However, Ingrassia Jr teaches the second software facility is stored at a remote location from the web page (Fig.2, 104k with second ID Applet). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ingrassia Jr into the computer system of Weinberg to have a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page because it would have provided web page that tracking without requiring knowledge of the details about the web navigation software.

26. As to claim 10, Weinberg and Chung do not teach a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page. However, Ingrassia, Jr teaches a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page (Fig.2, 104k with second ID Applet). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ingrassia Jr into the computer system of Weinberg to have a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page because it would have provided web page that

tracking without requiring knowledge of the details about the web navigation software.

27. As to claim 19, Weinberg and Chung do not teach a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page. However, Ingrassia, Jr teaches a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page (Fig.2, 104k with second ID Applet). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ingrassia Jr into the computer system of Weinberg to have a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page because it would have provided web page that tracking without requiring knowledge of the details about the web navigation software.

28. As to claim 21, Weinberg and Chung discloses the invention substantially as claimed, Weinberg and Chung teaches including a method comprising the steps of: providing a first web page with a first embedded software facility, said first embedded software facility including a reference to a source of computer-executable code for determining in a web browser (Fig.11, proxy 94, see col.23, lines 51-60); receiving a first request for said first web page from a web browser, forwarding said first web page to said web browser in response to said first request (see fig.12); receiving a second request for said second web page from said web browser after the execution of said first embedded software facility, said execution indicating the proxy setting in said web browser is enabled (see col.24, line 56 to col.25, line 16); and forwarding

said second web page to said web browser in response to said second request (see fig.12, and G,H). However, does not explicitly disclose a trust proxy setting. In the same field of endeavor, Chung discloses (e.g., client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association). Chung discloses a trust proxy (see Chung fig.3, proxy setting 138, and col.9, lines 20-37) (a proxy server may send back a default page with error message if it fails a connection with site requested.

29. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time invention was made to have incorporated Chung's teachings of a client-side parallel requests for network services using group name association with the teaching s of Weinberg to have a trust proxy setting because it would have provided a specific functions that can improved techniques for accessing information over the internet. Also, But Weinberg and Chung do not teaches a second web page with a second embedded software facility, said second embedded software facility including a reference to a source of computer- executable code. However, Ingrassia, Jr teaches providing a second web page with a second embedded software facility, said second embedded software facility including a reference to a source of computer- executable code (Fig.2, 104k with second ID Applet). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ingrassia Jr into the computer system of Weinberg to have a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page because it would have provided

web page that tracking without requiring knowledge of the details about the web navigation software.

30. As to claim 22, Weinberg teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said computer-executable code referenced by said first embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from said first web page Weinberg teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said first medium is located remotely from said web page storage location (see fig.11).

31. As to claim 23, Weinberg and Chung do not teach a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page. However, Ingrassia, Jr teaches a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page (Fig.2, 104k with second ID Applet). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ingrassia Jr into the computer system of Weinberg to have a second embedded software facility is stored at a remote location from web page because it would have provided web page that tracking without requiring knowledge of the details about the web navigation software.

32. Claims 6, 7, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weinberg et al., (hereinafter Weinberg) U.S. Patent No. 6,549,944, Chung et al., (hereinafter Chung) U.S. Patent No. 6,012,090 and Ingrassia, Jr et al., (hereinafter Ingrassia, Jr) U.S. Patent No. 6,035,332 further in view of Johannes Hubert, (hereinafter Hubert) U.S. Patent No. 6,366,949.

33. As to claims 6, and 14, Weinberg, Chung and Ingrassia, Jr do not teach a second applet is composed of multiple classes. However, Hubert teaches a second applet is composed of multiple classes (col.4, lines 5-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Hubert into the computer system of Weinberg to have the second applet is composed of multiple classes because it would have provided a method and arrangement for data transfer with a higher level of applicability.

34. As to claim 7, Weinberg, Chung and Ingrassia Jr do not second software facility stored on said web page is a .jar file. However, Hubert teaches second software facility stored on said web page is a .jar file (col.3, lines 10-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Hubert into the computer system of Weinberg to have the second software facility stored on said web page is a .Jar file because it would have provided that encryption of the data, the data not only kept confidential but it can also be made even more safe through encryption in file.

35. As to claim 15, Weinberg, Chung and Ingrassia, Jr do not teach a second applet is a compressed file. However, Hubert teaches a second applet is a compressed file (Fig.2 Class files, and col.3, lines 10-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Hubert into the computer system of

Weinberg to have the second applet is a compressed file because it would have provided a method and arrangement for data transfer with a higher level of applicability.

Conclusion

36. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tammy T. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-3929. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30 - 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, ***William Vaughn*** can be reached on 571-272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TTN
July 21, 2006

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